

## LATEST AND LAST.

Governor Waite's Final Message to the Legislature.

## AN EXTRAORDINARY DOCUMENT.

Novel Punishment Proposed for Murderers—Cripple Creek's Troubles Cut Bias—El Paso County and Uncle Sam are Detested.

Denver, Jan. 4.—The absurdity of the Colorado custom by which an outgoing Governor sends a message to an incoming legislature was strikingly exemplified today when Governor Waite sent to the Tenth General Assembly a message occupying nine columns in a single type. As a basis for legislative operations the message is worthless and would not be adhered to by the majority of a hostile party if written by Solomon. As a State paper it is ridiculous devoid of judgment. The larger part is devoted to an attempt at vindication of the acts which the people have condemned, to a fulsome eulogy of those who have contributed to the personal interests and vindictive combination of all both within their own party and outside of it who have ventured to dispute his leadership or to differ with him in matters of policy. Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

"I am about to surrender to my successor the chief executive office of the State, I render in as few words as possible, an account of my stewardship. In 1893, for the first time in the history of the State, the assessed valuation of real estate and personal property of Colorado showed a reduction. Up to that date the assessed valuation of property year by year had increased."

The Governor lays the blame for this solely upon the demonetization of silver.

"But in spite of these blighting conditions during the last two years, the credit of Colorado stands higher in New York city than at any previous period, and more miles of railroad were built in Colorado in the years 1893-94 than in any other State in the Union. The unexampled resources of our State with the energy and recuperative powers of the people, prevented the financial panic of 1893 from more severely affecting the business of the State.

## State Finances.

"I call your attention to the State finances as set out in the State Treasurer's and State Auditor's reports, herewith submitted:

"To cash in treasury, Nov. 30, 1893—\$850,061.47; to cash receipts to Nov. 30, 1894—\$2,502,269.01; to investment warrants received and interest—\$854,638.41; by cash disbursements—\$2,706,367.04; by warrants bought for investments—\$932,526.28; by cash in treasury—\$567,937.57.

## Floating State Debt.

"Outstanding interest bearing warrants 1887 and prior (Dec. 31, 1894)—\$6,004.46; outstanding interest bearing warrants, 1888, \$277,559.05; outstanding interest bearing warrants, 1889, \$820,887.65; outstanding interest bearing warrants, 1890 and 1892, \$593.27; outstanding interest bearing warrants, 1893, \$191,255.58; outstanding interest bearing warrants, 1894, \$510,837.22; outstanding interest bearing warrants, capitol building 227,169.64; outstanding interest bearing warrants, certificates of indebtedness \$24,555.85; estimated interest and warrants and certificates, \$363,380; estimated amount claims and vouchers due for 1893-94 (not issued), \$85,000; other outstanding claims, loco, legislation and cash, \$9,582.02. Gross floating debt, \$2,483,269.37.

"The State assets according to the Treasurer, are as follows: Cash in treasury, general revenue to 1894, \$333,635.21; cash in treasury not general, \$31,195.10; Nov. 30, 1894, total cash in treasury, \$14,830.31.

## Uncollected Revenue.

"Up to and including 1894, \$870,829.35; less uncollectible, \$105,077.07; net uncollected taxes due State, \$765,251.28; total assets due State, \$1,110,081.89; net floating debt, \$1,308,207.78; bonds, capitol, \$890,000; total debt, \$1,908,207.78.

"The outstanding State warrants issued in 1887-88-90, known as excess warrants:

"The public school fund holds, \$43,850.30; the State university fund holds, \$22,645.22; the internal revenue fund holds, \$36,754.59; the internal improvement fund holds, \$1,202.59; total \$504,443.20.

## Investigation Committee.

"Committees were appointed both at the regular session and special session of the Ninth General Assembly to investigate the frauds in the issue of excess warrants and their investment in the schools and other funds of the State. There was a Populist minority on all those committees, and it was claimed that the majority of those committees could not be induced to make any thorough examination, nor was there what they deemed a proper interest manifested in the examination of the Auditor's office.

## Measures Recommended.

"I recommend that a special committee be appointed by the Tenth General Assembly to investigate the excess warrants frauds; that said committee have power to send for persons and papers, and to employ an expert clerk, so that if possible the guilty parties may be discovered and suits brought against them and their bondsmen to recover the money which Republican officeholders have robbed from the school children of the State.

## Measures Recommended.

"I endorse the following recommendations of the Attorney General. 1. A bill recommending a revision of the State constitution; 2. A commission to codify the statutes of the State; 3. To abolish the private detective system; 4. An 8-hour law; 5. The abolition of capital punishment, and I suggest by way of substitute that the most hardened criminals be compelled to run as candidates for some State office.

## State Lands.

"Indemnity school lands, not patented, 45,507.38 acres; selected by former boards, not patented, 40,000 acres; selected by present boards, not patented, 59,933.80 acres; total, not patented, 660,441.18 acres; add school lands in sections 10 and 36, 3,000.000 acres; total school and indemnity lands, 3,680,441 acres.

"The successful management of the State lands so far as to promote the objects of these grants, depends upon the wisdom of the legislature. The present act protects the public interest of the State lands, but the same may be sold when the State board of trustees is of the opinion that the best interests of the school fund will be served thereby. Under this law the former State board sold numerous city and town lots on State lands in Colorado, and the present

board has sold similar lots in Florence. The present board have only sold for cash. The law in relation to leasing the State lands (except mining lands) needs amendment in relation to renewals. The lessor should be permitted to renew the lease at pleasure, subject, however, to appraisals made by the State agent at regular intervals for five years. At the expiration of the lease, the lessee may renew the lease at a price to be determined by the present law, or come in and bid against the lessee and occupant, and take at an appraisal any improvements made.

This method discourages the lessor from making extensive improvements. It also discourages leasing valuable State lands in cities, but the mode of renewal recommended would be just to all parties, put the lessee nearly on a par with the freeholder, and add immensely to the revenue of the school fund.

"As in many parts of the State, the cost of irrigation is too great for private enterprise. I recommend that the State from its resources construct reservoirs and canals, using either the internal improvements fund for such purposes, or employing when practicable, convict labor. I recommend that a commission to consist of three members, no two of the three to be members of the same political party, be appointed by the Governor to survey and locate wells upon the State lands in all the judicial districts of the arid regions of the State, and test the feasibility of underground irrigation.

"The present State land board found that years ago valuable State lands in and near Denver and other cities were sold to various parties, who made more or less payments upon said contracts. In cases where the payments have been only 15 or 20 per cent, and the use of the land and exemption from taxation during such use is taken into consideration, the board is of the opinion that no equity arises. But when, as in some cases, 25 and even 50 per cent, of the purchase price of the contract has been paid, and valuable and permanent improvements or benefit to all the lands contracted have been made, and when from no fault of the purchaser, but by unconstitutionality of the party, has been resisted in every way, nor had Sheriff Bowers ever been, or had he sought to go to Bell Hill, where it was alleged that the trouble existed.

"These facts were telephoned to the Governor who offered the two generals to confer also with the miners and hear their statement. Representatives of the miners came into Cripple Creek, stated that no resistance to constituted authority had been offered by any one in the mining district, and that no disturbances of any kind had occurred, beyond the ordinary small offenses common to mining camps.

"On the 30th by order of the Governor the National Guard returned to Denver. Eighteen men for whom warrants were issued on the 19th had voluntarily surrendered. They were taken to Colorado Springs, called for a time, and although they had been selected as the worst cases in the mining district, and were charged upon the oath of the sheriff as guilty of big crimes, they were dismissed without trial, except two, Caldwel and Russell, who were tried and acquitted before an El Paso court.

## Second Cripple Creek Campaign.

"During the month of April and to the 20th of May quiet existed in the Cripple Creek district. The largest, producing mines were, however, closed and many miners were idle, although three-fourths of all the mines had continued in operation with eight hours for a day's work and \$3 a day pay. The closed mines belonged to non-resident owners and were voluntarily shut down, so it is claimed, in order to save \$3 freight on ore per ton to the railroad terminal.

"Meanwhile the sheriff of El Paso, with the knowledge and authority of the County Commissioners of El Paso county, was engaged in enlisting men and swearing them in as deputy sheriffs, until he enlisted about 1200 men, divided into infantry, cavalry and artillery.

"About May 20, 1894, of this illegally organized force, nearly 200 were sent by way of Pueblo and Colorado to take forcible possession of the mines near Victor, and thus the right to levy war, which neither the Governor of a State and the General Assembly combined, nor even the President of the United States, can lawfully do, was usurped by the county of El Paso. This detachment of 200 men did not make the contemplated attack. The El Paso county troops, however, constantly concentrated and drew near to the mining district, and it was evident that hostilities could not much longer be delayed.

"Mr. Hagerman and two other gentlemen from Colorado Springs attempted to arbitrate the differences in the Cripple Creek mining district, but the attempt failed. On the 27th of May, by the courtesy of Mr. E. T. Jeffery, president of the Denver and Rio Grande railway, a gentleman for whom I desire to express my most sincere admiration and respect, I was sent by special train night, Denver to Victor. On the 28th I had a conference at Aman with the miners and was chosen as arbitrator for them. I telegraphed to Mr. Hagerman to meet me at Colorado Springs, but owing to floods at that time I did not reach Colorado Springs till June 2. I had no difficulty in making terms of arbitration with Mr. Hagerman, but outside parties—lawyers and politicians—prevented any settlement, and I returned the same, Saturday night, to Denver. The next morning the two papers contained the news that bands of armed men were assembled in many mining camps of the State to do the miners of Cripple Creek, San Juan, and Colorado. It is to be hoped that many gentlemen representing the most important business interests of the State had become anxious for a settlement. Another arbitration conference was held on Sunday, at which the Governor appeared for the miners and Messrs. Hagerman and Moffat for the mine owners. A fair and just arbitration was agreed upon but so inflamed had become the minds of a majority of the people of Colorado Springs, and so determined were the politicians of the State that these difficulties should not be settled, that the Governor issued his proclamation and called out all the National Guards of the State to preserve the peace.

"On the 6th of June General Broots marched between the opposing forces, the El Paso troops attacking and miners defending—and notwithstanding Sheriff Bowers that he (General Broots) was ordered to prevent bloodshed, to restore quiet, and to enforce the law, that no further advance by the deputies would be permitted, and that no further operations would be undertaken by (Broots) command, to which Sheriff Bowers agreed. Notwithstanding this, the entire force of deputies, the following morning 1st, their camp in three columns, moving toward El Paso, General Broots and his staff pursued the deputies, overtaking first Sheriff Bowers's column. The sheriff offered as an excuse for breaking the agreement that he had no control over his men. Another column was under the nominal command of one Adams, who was told that the National Guard would fire upon them if they did not return.

"That the cottage plan be adopted in the erection of new buildings at State institutions.

"That commissioners and boards be entitled to pay only for actual expenses incurred.

"That a State public school be estab-

lished for instruction in the common branches of English education.

"That a State industrial school for girls and also a home for feeble minded and epileptic be established.

"I recommend the adoption of railroad legislation, and the passage of a memorial to Congress advocating the confiscation of Union Pacific railroad property to the extent of one-half, and thereafter to Colorado Springs, where they were paid and discharged. The National Guard, with the exception of a small detachment kept near Victor, returned to their homes. Peace and quiet was restored, and thanks be to Almighty God, without the loss of a single life at the hands of the National Guard.

## Cripple Creek Troubles.

The story of the Cripple Creek troubles as written by the Governor is as follows:

"March 16, 1894, about midnight a party of deputy sheriffs of El Paso county came into collision with the city officers of Altman and one of the deputies was wounded. The sheriff represented that a party existed which he was unable to manage with any force at his command, and on March 17 three companies of National Guard were ordered from Denver, under the command of Brigadier General E. J. Brooks.

"A column is then devoted to "The Silver Issue" and "The Financial Panic of 1893," and the message proceeds:

"I desire in the name of the State of Colorado to tender to each and every member of the National Guard, both officers and privates, the thanks of the commander-in-chief for their prompt obedience to orders, their bravery on the field, and their patriotism and loyalty to the State."

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## ADVERTISEMENTS

Bates made known on application to the office.  
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All advertisements for the Weekly Gazette must be handed in not later than Tuesday noon.  
Address remittances and communications to

WILLIAM ALEXANDER PLATT,  
Editor and Publisher.

## HAPPY NEW YEAR, COLORADO!

This is the dawn of a new and brighter day for Colorado. This is the real New Year day for the State. From this day forward we shall have a Governor and a State administration, of which we have no need to be ashamed. Waite and his gang are out, forever; and the control of the State is once more in the hands of those who have its welfare at heart, and who have, we believe, the wisdom and the good sense to administer its affairs in the interest of all the people.

Two years ago, when Waite went into office, we looked upon him as a crank and a visionary, but we had no idea, fortunately for us, of his real character. The future looked dark enough, because we knew something of the tendencies of the party which assumed office at that time; but none of us could have supposed that the reality was to be as bad as it was. The two years of the Waite administration have been a nightmare for Colorado—a time of shame and disgrace. Our commonwealth has been advertised to all the world as one where anarchy held sway, where investments were unsafe, where the law was nullified by those who were sworn to uphold it.

As we look back over the past two years, our wonder must be how we have come through them as well as we have. It is a splendid tribute to the people of the State, and to the inherent resources of this commonwealth, that we should have been able to endure such a period of misadministration without results much more serious than those which actually have come upon us.

But it is over now. The good sense of the people has prevailed, the forces of anarchy have been beaten back, the American spirit of reverence for law and order has asserted itself. The State has taken a new lease of life, and stands to-day, with its face to the future, hopeful, aggressive, confident in its reserved force, ready to cope with whatever comes.

There are lessons which can be learned in no other way than by actual experience. It is with States and nations as it is with individuals: each must learn its own lesson for itself. The experience of others is of comparatively little value; the lessons of history are apt to go unheeded; the past is dead, and what our fathers learned is not transmitted to their descendants. This is a new country, and we are apt to believe that the past experience of mankind does not apply to a present which seems to us so new and so different from anything with which our fathers had to deal.

Populism presented itself to the people of this State as something new. It promised to be different from any political organization that our people had known. In its platform was a pledge to administer the government in the interests of the people—a pledge that the officeholders should never take advantage of their position to manipulate affairs for their own personal interest. The party in this State, too, had pledged itself to bring about the free coinage of silver, and that appealed to many voters who would otherwise never have cast their ballots for it. The vote for Waite was not so much a vote for Populism as it was a protest against the two old parties, which in the opinion of a majority of the people of the State, were too slow in understanding the financial needs of the country.

The experiment has been tried; we have discovered what promises and pledges amount to, in the mouths of men hungering for the spoils of office. We have found out that the Populist leaders are no more apt than other men to forego personal advantage whenever they see a chance to manipulate primaries and conventions. We have found out that their performance differs from their promise far more widely than even in the two old parties. We have found out that a State administration pledged to the cause of silver has done a great deal more to discredit that cause than to advance it.

These results might have been foreseen—were foreseen, in fact, by many; but nothing short of an actual demonstration of them would have convinced the majority of the people of the State. Even the Republican stump speakers, in the campaign of 1892, did not venture to predict that the Populist administration would show itself to be an enemy to all law and order, and would attempt to found a military despotism and trample on the courts, the laws and the constitution.

Even the Republican editorial writers, in the heat of the contest, did not venture to prophesy that the Populist administration would administer the laws in the interest of the criminal and vicious classes, and would be more corrupt than the worst of its predecessors.

Now we know what Populism is, and what are the fruits of it. We have a complete demonstration of its nature. We have seen and tasted of its fruit, and the taste is not good. We have found that change for the sake of change is sometimes the worst thing that can happen to us. Perhaps this demonstration is

worth all it has cost, heavy as is the price which we have had to pay.

But to-day the State of Colorado enters on a new career. The Republican party, in its two years of enforced retirement, has learned something. The lessons of adversity are hard, but when they are learned, they are valuable. In these two years the Republicans have learned that the party is greater than the individual members of it; that personal likes and dislikes, old grudges, private revenges, must be put aside for the good of all. It has learned that only in union there is strength. It has learned that it is secure of the confidence of the majority of the people only when it puts in nomination the best men it can find for office. These are valuable things to have learned; and the lesson has been so severe, that we do not believe we will have to be learned over again for a long time to come.

The State of Colorado stands to-day on the threshold of a future which is bright with the rainbow of promise. Other States may be depressed by the bad legislation which has been enacted at Washington; and the rising of their sun of prosperity may seem impossible for two years to come; but our own State, while it suffers with all the members of the Union from the same causes which afflict them, is affected far less than they. Its resources are of a kind which can be developed at once. The gold which is coming out of our hills is pouring its tide into the veins of the nation, and enriching our people first in its flow. A new spirit of hope and confidence animates all our business enterprises. Thousands are added to our population every year who come here to find the health which they have lost elsewhere, and which many of them have vainly sought in the ends of the earth. The millions of capital which have been tied up in less fortunate States by the adverse legislation of Congress are beginning to flow this way, where the opportunities of return are greater than they can be for a long time to come in the older portions of the country. A wise and conservative administration of our public affairs, such as we are all assured will be given to us by Governor McIntire and the colleagues who have been chosen with him, will strengthen the confidence and hasten the return of the full tide of prosperity. There is nothing in sight to discourage us; there is everything to give us hope and courage. We congratulate all the people of Colorado on the happy omen of this day.

## THE PREACHER IN POLITICS.

A number of concurrent circumstances have lately combined to bring to the front the old question—how far the preacher may be in politics without inuring his influence as a preacher, and how far it is proper for ecclesiastical bodies to take cognizance of purely political matters. Of course the "corpus delicti" in the case is Dr. Parkhurst, and it is his action, and the action, or want of action, concerning his political work, of the presbytery to which he belongs, which have stirred up the aforesaid questions anew.

Not long ago, one of the speakers at our banquet here, in honor of the chairman of the State Central committee, made a most eloquent plea for the preacher in politics; and he pointed his remarks with an allusion to Dr. Parkhurst and his work. We all applauded what Mr. Washburn said on that occasion, and would do so again; but we think that he would acknowledge, and that almost every other minister would agree with him, that there is a line in politics beyond which it is not advisable for any preacher to go; and that within these last few weeks Dr. Parkhurst has got perilously near to that line, if indeed he has not crossed it.

Dr. Parkhurst exercises two widely different functions. He is pastor of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church; and he is president of the Society for the Prevention of Crime. As a Christian minister, it is his duty to preach the Gospel; as a municipal reformer, it is his business to do what he can to suppress gambling and kindred violations of the law of the State, in the exercise of this latter function, Dr. Parkhurst visited the worst sort of places, not as a minister, but to try to do something for the poor wretches whose lives are ruined by vice and sin, but in disguise, as a private detective, for the purpose of inciting these creatures to make a display of themselves, so that he might see just how bad they could be, and get them punished accordingly.

Still further, in his endeavors as president of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, Dr. Parkhurst went into politics, and took the practical direction of a political campaign. In other words, it came to put it that way, he made himself a political boss.

Still further, Dr. Parkhurst began to use his pulpit as a political rostrum, and instead of preaching the gospel, he began to preach municipal reform; and that not once or twice, but continually.

In the midst of this state of affairs, the New York presbytery met. Some zealous brother introduced a resolution commanding the political work of Dr. Parkhurst. That resolution had been passed, it would have put the seal of approval of the presbytery as a church court upon the work which Dr. Parkhurst had done as president of the Society for the Prevention of Crime. The resolution was proposed by Dr. Mullaly and others on the ground that the work in question was not ecclesiastical work, not work which Dr. Parkhurst had performed in his capacity as a Christian minister and a member of the presbytery, and therefore not a proper subject of action by the presbytery. The resolution was laid upon the table, and is likely to remain there.

This action—or want of action—by the presbytery, has been misinterpreted, as a matter of course. It seems to us that

Christian ministry. He is uncharitable, censorious, pragmatical, obstinate. As a preacher, he is powerful only because of certain intellectual qualities and a facility of epigrammatic statement. His sermons are better adapted to be read than to be heard. Pastoral duties we believe he does not undertake at all. But

Further interest in Dr. Parkhurst has been aroused by the fact that ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt, who has been a member of Dr. Parkhurst's congregation, has tired of hearing politics instead of religion from the pulpit, and has transferred himself to the Congregational Reformed Church on Fifth avenue. This is a purely private matter, but so far, Dr. Parkhurst and Mr. Platt are public characters, and there has been a great deal of comment in the newspapers in regard to Mr. Platt's change of church. It seems to us that Mr. Platt has a perfect right to do as he does. His political enemies may sneer at him, and allege that he is not a man to be particular about the kind of preaching he hears, and especially not a man to object if his parson goes into politics, because he is in politics himself. But we never heard that Mr. Platt made any use in politics of the fact that he is a Presbyterian; indeed, we doubt whether anyone outside of his personal friends ever knew before this affair what church he attended. Dr. Parkhurst, on the other hand, has been using his pulpit for political purposes, and has pronounced therefrom "ex cathedra" judgments on every political leader who disagreed with him, including Mr. Platt himself.

The late Dr. Howard Crosby was for many years the president of the Society for the Prevention of Crime—the same position which Dr. Parkhurst now occupies; but Dr. Crosby never made his pulpit the organ of that society. He was a big enough man to be able to do reform work, and at the same time to act as a minister of the Gospel, and never confounded the two functions. Dr. Parkhurst has allowed his whole personality to be absorbed by the political work which he has undertaken.

Not only has he done this, but he has also criticized publicly the actions and the motives of other political leaders. He is so sure that his way is the only right way that he is not willing to allow that any other man may honestly differ with him as to ends or even as to methods. His is the sort of non-partisanship which is itself most intensely partisan; and he is apt to denounce all those who do not agree with him in all respects as not only misinformed in their ideas, but as corrupt in their motives.

To sum up: it will be granted that there is a line beyond which a Christian minister cannot go in politics or other extra-ecclesiastical work and still preserve his greatest usefulness as a minister of Christ. If he goes into politics, or into municipal or even moral reform, which requires political action, he does so as a citizen, and not as a churchman. If he cannot keep his politics out of his pulpit, and refrain from making that pulpit the organ of his work as a citizen and a political leader, then he had better give up either his ministry or his active political work.

A statement of the doctrine held by one of the largest and most influential churches in this country—the church usually known as the Southern Presbyterian Church—has recently been made in the New York Sun—a statement which is so accurate and so terse, that we give it here in full:

"The Southern Church holds and regards it of vital importance both to the church and to the State to maintain the doctrine:

"That the church differs in its origin, functions, means, power, and end, from every other society on earth; that it is the creature of Jesus Christ as Mediator; that it is His agent for the accomplishment

of the specific end for which He died; that the only means He appointed for its use is the Word of God, and that it must not appeal to human law or to force; that it must not be a church of its great Head explicitly commands, and says no more; that in reference to all temporal good, including moral reforms and the amelioration of man's physical condition, its work is to preach the principles of righteousness and charity, but that in the exercise and application of these principles its members must be left to their own judgment. It believes that the cause as such is not commissed to embalm, but resurrect; that it spiritualizes death to regenerate, not to reform; that it is to preach the law of God as a means of bringing men to repentance unto salvation, not in the hope of producing a dead morality. It dreads the result if the church, charged with the interest of immortality, goes down to occupy the sphere of the State, charged with man's well-being."

There is a possible doubt as to the legality of the repudiation of these treaties by the Congress; but no foreign nation is likely to have recourse to the Supreme Court of the United States to test the question whether a fifteen-year treaty can be abrogated at will by a simple act of the national legislature. They prefer to accept the repudiation, and to withdraw from trade relations with a country which has so little sense.

If there is an extra session of the new

Congress, it would be well to consider

the advisability of repealing the clause

of the present tariff bill which repeals

the reciprocity clause of the McKinley

act.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE.

As we were in this morning's Gazette we print the official figures upon the recent election for Governor. These are more than usually interesting on account of the circumstances of the last election and the issues involved. The rebound of the political movement which drove Waite into office in 1892 is here to be measured, the increase in strength due to the admission of the women to suffrage is to be calculated, and some light might be supposed to be thrown on the relative growth of the counties in population.

The total vote cast in 1892 was 95,750, figures which were increased in 1894 to 90,949. The vote for the Republican candidate in 1892 was 33,806, and in 1894 33,562. In 1892 the Populists attracted 42,220 voters to their ticket, and in 1894 they received 7,881. The claim that the Prohibitionists would gain more than their relative share of the woman vote seems to be substantiated by the figures, for they increased their vote from 7,816 in 1892 to 42,220 in 1894. In spite of the increase the minority is still in hopeless array, and the votes might be counted more probably to the State in another column. The Democratic vote shows the least change. But that change is a decrease, being 8,946 in 1892 and 8,771 in 1894. No doubt a large number of these voters were those who

voted for the Democratic ticket because of

the name which they thought

of the issues involved, but as in 1892 we

had a question of principle with a

large number of Democrats and the

Populists, the

Christian ministry. He is uncharitable, censorious, pragmatical, obstinate. As a

preacher, he is powerful only because of

certain intellectual qualities and a fac-

ulty of epigrammatic statement. His

sermons are better adapted to be read

than to be heard. Pastoral duties we

believe he does not undertake at all. But

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## MINES AND STOCKS.

CLAUDE SACHS ..... Mining Editor

SILVER . 8.30% LEAD. . . . . 83.00

Colorado Springs Exchange.

Colorado Springs, Jan. 8.—There was not much doing in the market this morning and it took a long time to eke out the little business that was transacted. Though as many as eight stocks were traded in, the total sales did not amount to 20,000, so it will be seen that the blocks were small. The biggest seller was Specimen, a block of 5000 being let out at \$3 and 25¢. The movement looked at one time like a bear one but it probably was not. Argentum took a turn for the better and at the close after 1000 sales '89 was bid and '81 asked, the latter for 1000 shares. Mule did not join her silver sister but did go up to \$1 27 1/2, at which price 500 shares were sold. The market price, however, was closed at \$1 29 bid. The bulls and bears were wary of work this morning and refrained from mentioning the figure three in connection with it, had they done so some trading in the stock would have taken place. Consolidated remains firm at 17, bid with all sales being made at 16. On it is fairly active yesterday's figures.

The second call was very much the same as the first there being little business done. The 1st contains no sales until Isabella is reached and that starts 1000 with '89. The 2nd sale was that of Mt. Rosa at 31 1/2, and then comes Mollie Gibson at \$1 30 and \$1 33. This stock as well as Argentum J shows some improvement the latter now standing at 90 1/2. There was nothing doing in Pharmacist or Consolidated which were moving in the morning Union, however was busy again and sold at \$3 to start in then weakened down to 83¢. It was the most active stock of the call with the 8000 sales. The total sales for the day were 37,000.

The separate sales for the first call were: Argentum, 1000 at 87 and 50¢ at \$7; Consolidated, 250 at 17; Fanny R., 3000 at 6 1/2 and 1000 at \$8; Golden Age, 2000 at 97 1/2 per 1000; Mollie Gibson, 500 at 31 27 1/2; Portland, 200 at 40; Specimen, 3000 at 31 1/2 and 2000 at 3; Union, 100 at 83¢ and 1500 at 83¢. For the second call, they were Isabella, 1000 at 13; Mt. Rosa, 5000 at 31 1/2; Mollie Gibson, 675 at \$1 30 and 100 at 31 1/2; Portland, 1500 at 40; Union, 1500 at \$1 29 and 650 at 27¢. Work, 1000 at 27¢.

## FIRST CALL

|                                 | Bid    | As'd. Sales  |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------------|
| Alamo . . . . .                 | 1 1/4  | 2 . . . . .  |
| Anaconda . . . . .              | 21     | 24 . . . . . |
| Argentum Junta . . . . .        | 19     | 1900         |
| Bob Lee . . . . .               | 665    | 675          |
| Consolidated . . . . .          | 1 1/2  | 1 1/4        |
| C. O. D . . . . .               | 2      | 3250         |
| Creede & Cripple Creek. . . . . | 1 1/2  | 1 1/4        |
| Franklin . . . . .              | 660    | 680          |
| Fanny Rawlings . . . . .        | 1 1/4  | 4000         |
| Gold & Globe . . . . .          | 8      | 9            |
| Golden Age . . . . .            | 660    | 11 1/2       |
| Isabella . . . . .              | 13     | 14           |
| Mt. Rosa . . . . .              | 31 1/2 | 35 1/2       |
| Mollie Gibson . . . . .         | 1 30   | 1 32 1/2     |
| Pharmacist . . . . .            | 1 1/2  | 1 1/4        |
| Portland . . . . .              | 39     | 40 1/2       |
| Specimen . . . . .              | 3      | 5000         |
| Summit . . . . .                | 10     | 10 1/2       |
| Union . . . . .                 | 83 1/2 | 83 1/2       |
| Work . . . . .                  | 23     | 31 1/2       |

## The Denver Pit.

Special to The Gazette.—The state of the market was not up to its usual standard here this morning but after such a continuous run of activity a dull time is bound to come. The only thing tending towards excitement at the call was a little sharp work over Justice. Pack wanted some stock cheap and to break the market let a block of 6500 go at 33¢, 30 days. He got caught, however, and had to buy it back from Keltly, L. T. and seemed glad to do so. Mollie Gibson was off to 37 1/2 and closed at \$1 33 bid with \$1 37 asked, there were a few sales at the latter figure. Boston and Idaho were up in price about 1 cent and had some sales. Farnough remains firm at 60 bid. Seven stocks were traded in, but the total sales were light.

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Anaconda . . . . .

Argentum Junta . . . . .

Bob Lee . . . . .

Consolidated . . . . .

C. O. D . . . . .

Creede & Cripple Creek. . . . .

Franklin . . . . .

Fanny Rawlings . . . . .

Gold & Globe . . . . .

Golden Age . . . . .

Justice . . . . .

Mt. Rosa . . . . .

Mollie Gibson . . . . .

Pharmacist . . . . .

Specimen . . . . .

Summit . . . . .

Union . . . . .

Work . . . . .

## Weekly Letter Extracts.

Mr. W. W. Willard, in his weekly market letter, says: "The market closes this week in a very healthy condition, and with an upward tendency. Creede and Cripple Creek, Fanny Rawlings, Gold and Globe and Work are firm; Mollie Gibson has struck the toboggan, and Summit and Union are weak. The \$1,000 due on the bond of the Ocean Wave has been paid to the Creede and Cripple Creek company. The strikes which have been made with astonishing regularity in the Morning Glory lode of Work company, very few weeks ago, has at last reached a point at present for the stockholders that company. Of the non-listed stocks Aloe and Star of the West are weak. An effort has also been made to bear Nugget by some of the smaller stockholders who are anxious to increase their holdings. With three or four dividends in sight, that stock ought to be one of the best buys in the camp. To try and bear a market is perfectly legitimate, but when stock is reported as sold when it is not sold, I object. I look for some active trading next week."

During the year there was hoisted 5773 tons of first class ore, 1908 tons second, 11,743 tons third, 2223 cars of waste; total, 45,223 cars. For five months before we strike the cost of mining per car of rock hoisted was \$1.42. Since taking charge during the last half of the year, the cost was \$3.85; last quarter, \$3.45; December, \$3.43, showing a gradual reduction.

The first class ore is sold to the smelters and occasions lots of lease ore to the local public smelters and chlorinating works. The mill ore is worked by the local custom stamp mills, where we keep two or three batteries going steadily. While the saving is not high, yet having regard to the low cost of hauling and milling, the results are satisfactory, inasmuch as the mill ore is to be regarded simply as a by-product. The contractors are smelters and smelters.

The Morning Times says that the last payment has been made on the Portland indebtedness and that stockholders of the Portland will soon receive notice of a dividend. If the same is true, and I have no reason to doubt it, the stock should at once command higher prices than those quoted above."

Sherwood Alaric, in his weekly letter, says: "Pharmacist was a car up front 4%." The management is buying steadily and the ore is in the bottom of the mine is said to be improving. The movement to ascertain the true condition of the Pharmacist affairs is going on as rapidly as can be expected, and it is believed that some good will be accomplished for the stockholders as a result.

"Of the returns from the shipments of the lessees, the company received \$96,08, or \$12.92 per ton; and the lessees \$1,384.16, or \$2.72 per ton. None of the lessees have yet been paid, yet, as yet, there was considerable delay with the lessees. An increased output from the lessees is expected during the ensuing year. Some of the best ore comes from the second level south, near the Lee shaft. This shaft is now sinking, and it is intended to straighten and re-timber it and erect a hoisting plant there during the summer. The development is being kept well in advance of the stoping, insuring a steady production. The mine is looking better on the whole than at any previous time. But an insignificant portion of the miners is yet prospecting."

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: J. J. Hagerman, president; Percy Hagerman, vice-president and treasurer; Count Pountre, W. P. Bonbright and T. C. Parrish, directors. Mr. Arthur S. Goetz, M.D., the position of secretary.

## Curb Sales.

There was not much doing on the curb yesterday as far as the bulk of trading was concerned, but a good many stocks were traded in, in small blocks. The exception was Golden Eagle which had 17,000 sales at about \$12 per 1000. Enterprise was the next heaviest seller with 7500 sales from 3 to 10 1/2. The stock is in good demand at the lower figure.

The following quotations are given as reported to The Gazette from the best authorities obtainable in each case:

The Cripple Creek Bid. Ask. Sales.

|                                 | Bid    | As'd. Sales  |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------------|
| Alamo . . . . .                 | 1 1/4  | 2 . . . . .  |
| Anaconda . . . . .              | 21     | 24 . . . . . |
| Argentum Junta . . . . .        | 19     | 1900         |
| Bob Lee . . . . .               | 665    | 675          |
| Consolidated . . . . .          | 1 1/2  | 1 1/4        |
| C. O. D . . . . .               | 2      | 3250         |
| Creede & Cripple Creek. . . . . | 1 1/2  | 1 1/4        |
| Franklin . . . . .              | 660    | 680          |
| Fanny Rawlings . . . . .        | 1 1/4  | 4000         |
| Gold & Globe . . . . .          | 8      | 9            |
| Golden Eagle . . . . .          | 1 1/2  | 1 1/4        |
| Gold Standard . . . . .         | 3 1/2  | 4            |
| Enterprise . . . . .            | 1 1/2  | 1 1/4        |
| Golden Age . . . . .            | 660    | 11 1/2       |
| Isabella . . . . .              | 13     | 14           |
| Mt. Rosa . . . . .              | 31 1/2 | 35 1/2       |
| Mollie Gibson . . . . .         | 1 30   | 1 32 1/2     |
| Pharmacist . . . . .            | 1 1/2  | 1 1/4        |
| Portland . . . . .              | 39     | 40 1/2       |
| Specimen . . . . .              | 3      | 5000         |
| Summit . . . . .                | 10     | 10 1/2       |
| Union . . . . .                 | 83 1/2 | 83 1/2       |
| Work . . . . .                  | 23     | 31 1/2       |

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## READY FOR PEACE.

## C. WA. REALIZES HER HOPELESS CONDITION.

Until an Arrangement is Made Japan will Vigorously Prosecute the War—A Tartar Army Defeated near Moukden—Soldiers Suffering from Intense Cold.

San Francisco, Jan. 7.—The steamship China arrived yesterday from Yokohama bringing the following news:

Tokio, Japan, Dec. 2d.—All trustworthy signs point to a speedy peace. Events have marched with great rapidity in the last two weeks. The Chinese hope of resistance have been broken down, and a formal offer of direct negotiation has been made.

Little progress was made until after the capture of Port Arthur, when the Chinese at last appeared to realize the necessity for immediate action, and they declared their readiness to appoint a representative of sufficient rank and to invest him with full powers from the central government.

The choice of an appropriate place of meeting remains to be considered. The Chinese have designated one of their own ports, Shanghai, as a desirable rendezvous, but to the Japanese all will not consent, and considerable time has been lost in discussing the locality, but the movement toward peace is proceeding, however, in apparently good faith on the Chinese side and with sincerity on the Japanese side. The Japanese Ministers are thoroughly aware that the interests of their country will be most worthily served by bringing the war to an end with the least possible delay. The task before them is not an easy one, for the strong and active military class is bent upon further conquest on a larger scale, and the public feeling is all in favor of inflicting additional punishment on the enemy and demanding inordinate terms of settlement.

Until the proper occasion for proclaiming an armistice presents itself the military operations will continue with unabated vigor. Japan will not be tempted to relax her aggressive energy, nor will she be diplomatically maneuvered out of any of the advantages she holds.

General Yamagata has returned from Manchuria, leaving the command of the First Army to Lieutenant General Nozaki, and is now in attendance upon the president at Hiroshima. Although he is undoubtedly suffering from illness, it is believed the main purpose of his recall was to secure his influence in restraining the impetuous ardor of the military and facilitating the arrangements for an early restoration of peace.

To inquiries whether additional facts have been received bearing upon the excesses of the Japanese soldiers at Port Arthur, the government replies that the reports are not completed, and that it prefers to wait until a full record can be prepared. However, it authorizes the statement that no new discoveries of acts of treachery which may have incited the Japanese troops to revengeful violence will lessen in the slightest degree its condemnation of misdeeds which are a stain upon the national credit and for which the country was totally unprepared. The government believed that the discipline was so thoroughly established in future financial dealings, and particularly with reference to a third issue of bonds, which it is thought will certainly become necessary between now and the time when this session of Congress will expire. President Cleveland, like other public men in Washington, is very much concerned at the condition and affairs in the Treasury Department, and almost despairing of having anything done in Congress to relieve the situation. Very naturally he does not desire to have a fight with the banks at this time, but it is not thought that he has for a moment seriously considered the advisability of asking Secretary Carlisle to resign. Those who know the Secretary, moreover, do not expect him to emulate the example of Buchanan's Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Thomas of Baltimore, who, when the Baltimore bankers disparaged his abilities to the President, promptly wrote his resignation and handed it to Mr. Buchanan in person, saying that he did not care to serve in the Cabinet of a President who would sit quietly by and hear him abused by his enemies. Secretary Carlisle's lack of positiveness and backbone is known to the President and to all men in Washington, and during the present administration he has displayed his weakness, but nothing he has done or left undone appears to have injured his standing with the President.

SENATOR BROWNS.

His Place in the House is Not an Easy One to Fill.

Washington, Jan. 7.—The nomination of Representative Burrows to succeed Mr. Eaton of Michigan in the Senate takes from the Republicans in the House their most capable parliamentary leader next to Reed. It will be a loss to the party in the House on the re-organization at the opening of the Fifty-fourth Congress. He would unquestionably have been the next chairman of the Ways and Means committee. The selection for that place in the next House will now lie between Payne of New York and Daizell of Pennsylvania. Payne ranks Daizell on the committee as it is now organized, but it is believed that Reed, when elected Speaker, will select the Pennsylvanian for the chairmanship and the leadership of the House.

Mr. Burrows' resignation of his seat in the present House will soon be sent in. This will cause a vacancy on the Committee on Rules, which will have to be filled by a Republican. Cannon of Illinois will probably be selected by Speaker Crisp, though an effort will be made to secure the place for Daizell.

The Michigan people here and other friends of Mr. Burrows are saying that his election to the Senate will make him a conspicuous candidate for the Presidential nomination. They say that he will unquestionably be presented before the national convention as Michigan's favorite son. They argue that, as he is a sound, conservative man of experience and ability, he will be a strong candidate before the convention if there is a protracted contest between Reed, McKinley and the other candidates. It is said that McKinley is not satisfied with the nomination to be given to Burrows than to Reed.

Who the result in the Senatorial fight in Michigan will probably have no further bearing on the affairs of the next House, the new complications that have arisen over the currency question will make the composition of the Banking and Currency committee both difficult and important. The new pending bill, it is thought, may even take precedence in popular interest over the new tariff bill. The roll call of the next House is being carefully studied, as well by outside financiers as by those who will sit as members in that body. It is conceded that the work will call for the services of experienced and capable men. The East, it is predicted, will claim the chairmanship of the committee, and will probably secure it, but there is no thought that the West will in any sense be rejected. As the work in hand will necessarily be that of reconciling conflicting interests and opinions, this is pointed out, could not satisfactorily be done without a just recognition of the rights of both sides to the ablest possible representation on the committee.

In this matter, as in all others, Mr. Reed's friends express the full confidence in his ability to rise to the emergency. They point to his thorough understanding of the situation, as well as to his wide acquaintance with public men.

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